

EPSHTEYN, V. M. and LUKIN, E. I.

"The Baykal Leeches,"

Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Reservoirs, 22-29 October 1959, Vol. II, Publishing House of Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow-Leningrad, 1959.

The Kharkov Zootechnical Institute

17(4)  
AUTHOR:

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SOV/20-125-4-69/74

TITLE:

On the Taxonomic Position, Mode of Life, and Origin of the  
Endemic Baykal Leech *Trachelobdella Torquata* (Grube)  
(O sistematicheskom polozenii, obraze zhizni i proiskhozhdenii  
endemichnoy baykal'skoy piyavki *Trachelobdella torquata*  
(Grube))

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 935-937  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Few investigations have been made regarding the fauna of  
endemic leeches of the Baykal. The species treated in this  
paper belongs to the family Piscicolidae (=Ichthyobdellidae)  
and has been known since 1871 (Ref 5). As it had not been in-  
vestigated since, its systematic position was uncertain. The  
author puts the species *torquata* in the family *Trachelobdella*  
and recommends to remove it from that of *Piscicola*. It is a  
small leech: 11 mm long and 3 mm large. A detailed description  
is given. A synonym for it is *Baicalobdella cottidarum* Dogel  
(Ref 1). Indications have also been given by Dogel alone on  
the mode of life of *T. torquata*: this leech lives as a para-  
site on fish of the species *Cottocomephorus grewinkii* (Dyb.).

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On the ~~Taxonomic~~ Position, Mode of Life, and Origin of the Endemic Baykal  
Leech *Trachelobdella Torquata* (Grube)

The author found that the species *T. torquata* was very frequent in a large area in the coastal region of the Baykal. Besides on fish *T. torquata* lives as a parasite on crustacea: *Eulimnogammarus verrucosus* Gerstf. This species of amphipodes is very intensively attacked by the leech, which also holds true for the above mentioned and other species of fish. The opinion frequently held in publications that the Baykal leeches, and among them *T. torquata*, descend from *Piscicola geometra* (L.), which is wide-spread in the palae-arctic is wrong. The somite of *T. torquata* consisting of three rings permits to assume that this point of view is wrong (Ref 2). The development of a somite of three rings out of one with 14 rings (such as that of *P. geometra*) is not very probable. From an analysis of the occurrence of the various species of *Trachelobdella* the author arrives at the conclusion that their areas form a chain from the coast of the Pacific to central Asia. This peculiarity may be explained by paleontological findings (Ref 4): in the upper cretaceous great expanses of water existed in Asia, which extended from Japan and South Korea through Mongolia as far as Central Asia. There the so-called

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On the Taxonomic Position, Mode of Life, and Origin of the Endemic Baykal  
Leech Trachelobdella Torquata (Grube)

"neolimnic" fauna developed. In the course of its evolution the ancestors of many species of animals developed which now live in the Baykal region. The recent areas of the various Trachelobdella species permit the assumption that they also are components of neolimnic fauna. The only marine Trachelobdella, T. okae, strongly differs from the typical fresh water species of this family, and its relationship to these is yet to be investigated. There are 1 figure and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy zootekhnicheskiy institut (Khar'kov Zootechnical Institute)

PRESENTED: January 2, 1959, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: December 17, 1958

Card 3/3

LUKIN, Ye.I.; EPSHTEYN, V.M.

Recent data on fresh-water leeches of the Crimea. Zool. zhur. 39  
no.9:1429-1432 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kharkov Zootechnical Institute.  
(Crimea--Leeches)

LUKIN, Ye. I.; EPSHTEYN, V.M.

Leeches of the subfamily Toricinae subfam. n. and their  
geographical distribution. Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.2:478-487 S  
'60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy zootekhnicheskiy institut. Predstavleno akad.  
Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

(Leeches)

EPSHTEYN, V.M.

External morphology, mode of life, and systematic position of  
the endemic leech *Codonobdella truncata* Grube of Lake Baikal.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.4:1008-1011 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno  
akademikom Ye.N. Pavlovskim.  
(Baikal, Lake--Leeches)

EPSHTEYN, V.M.

A new species of fish leech piscicola sp.n. (Hirudinea, Piscicolidae) and some suppositions concerning its origin. Dop. AN URSSR No. 12:1644-1648 '61. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom AN UkrSSR A.P. Markevichem [Markevych, O.P.].



EPSHTEYN, V.M.

A survey of fish leeches (Hirudinea, Piscicolidae) in northern seas  
of the U.S.S.R. Dokl. AN SSSR 141 no.6:1508-1511 D '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom  
Ye.N.Pavlovskim.

(Russia, Northern--Leeches) (Parasites--Fishes)

EPSHTEYN, V.M.

Review of Hirudinea, Piscicolidae of the Bering Sea, Sea of  
Okhotsk, and Sea of Japan. Dokl. AN SSSR 144 no.5:1131-1134  
Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno  
akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.  
(Pacific Ocean—Leeches)

LUKIN, Ye.I.; EPSHTEYN, V.M.

Geographical distribution of two southern palaearctic species  
of leeches, *Batracobdella algira* (Moq.-Tand.) and *Herpobdella*  
*stschegolewi* Lukin et Epstein. Zool. zhur. 43 no.4:607-609  
'64 (MIRA 17:8)

1. Chair of Zoology, Zooveterinary Institute, Kharkov.

EPSHTEYN, V.M.

Zeogeographical characteristics of the leeches of fish in the  
Amur basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.5:1179-1182 D '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy zooveterinarnyy institut. Predstavleno akademikom  
Ye.N. Pavlovskim.

EPSHTEYN, V.R.

Roller bearings for sound recording and reproducing systems. Tekh.  
kino i telev. 4 no.7:52-58 J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy zavod "Kinap."  
(Rollar bearings)  
(Magnetic recorders and recording)

EPSHTEYN, V. S.

Kol'chuginskie metallurgi - peredoviki proizvodstva [Kol'chugin progressive metallurgists].  
Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1953. 80 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, August 1953

EPSHTEYN V.S.

EPSHTEYN, V.S.; KOMAROV, A.M., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; CHERNYAK, S.N.,  
inzhener, redaktor; VAYNSHTEYN, Ye.B., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[For perfect quality in rolled iron; work practice of innovators  
in the Voroshilov factory in Leningrad] Za otlichnoe kachestvo  
prokata; iz opyta novatorov Leningradskogo zavoda imeni Voroshilova.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi  
metallurgii, 1954. 38 p. (MIRA 7:9)  
(Rolling (Metalwork))

~~REDACTED~~ EPSHTEYN, V.S.; POSTNIKOV, N.N., inzhener; EYENSON, I.M., tekhnicheskii  
~~REDACTED~~ or

"Krasnyi Vyborshets" plant workers in the fight for technological  
progress] Krasnovyborshetsy v bor'be za tekhnicheskii progress.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po cherno i tsvetnoi  
metallurgii, 1954. 64 p. (MLRA 8:4)  
(Leningrad—Nonferrous metal industries)



EPSHTEYN, V.V.

DECEASED

1961/2

c 1960

SEE ILC

GEOCHEMISTRY

EPSHTEYN, V.Ye.

Method of extraoral radiography of the maxillary teeth. Vest. rent.  
i rad. 39 no.1:60-61 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Rentgenovskoye otdeleniye (zav. K.A. Soloykhina) Minskoy oblast-  
noy bol'nitsy.

EPJHTEYN, A. J.		AND 150 929181		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		MET AND AIN GROUPS	
BC						A-1	
<p>Electrometric determination of bromine in the presence of large quantities of chlorine. G. E. YLANGSTON and J. A. EVERTS (Microchem., 1955, 10, 5, 65). The method depends on the separation of <math>\text{NaCl}</math> from <math>\text{NaBr}</math> by pptn. with <math>\text{COMe}_3</math> and subsequent removal of the solvent and titration of the solution with <math>\text{KBrO}_3</math> potentiometrically, the <math>\text{NaCl}</math> not pptd. having no effect on the potential jump at the end-point of the <math>\text{NaBr}</math> titration. For the analysis of org. materials, e.g., blood, the org. matter is destroyed with fuming <math>\text{HNO}_3</math> and <math>\text{AgNO}_3</math>, the <math>\text{AgCl} \cdot \text{AgBr}</math> ppt. washed and decomposed by shaking with <math>\text{Na}</math> amalgam; the alkaline solution neutralized with <math>\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4</math> and the <math>\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4</math> pptd. with <math>\text{EtOH}</math> before making the <math>\text{COMe}_3</math> separation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">A. R. P.</p>							
<p>ASM-A.1A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>							
FROM SYNDICATE				FROM BOWERY			
150000 H1P QNV 500				150000 H1P QNV 500			
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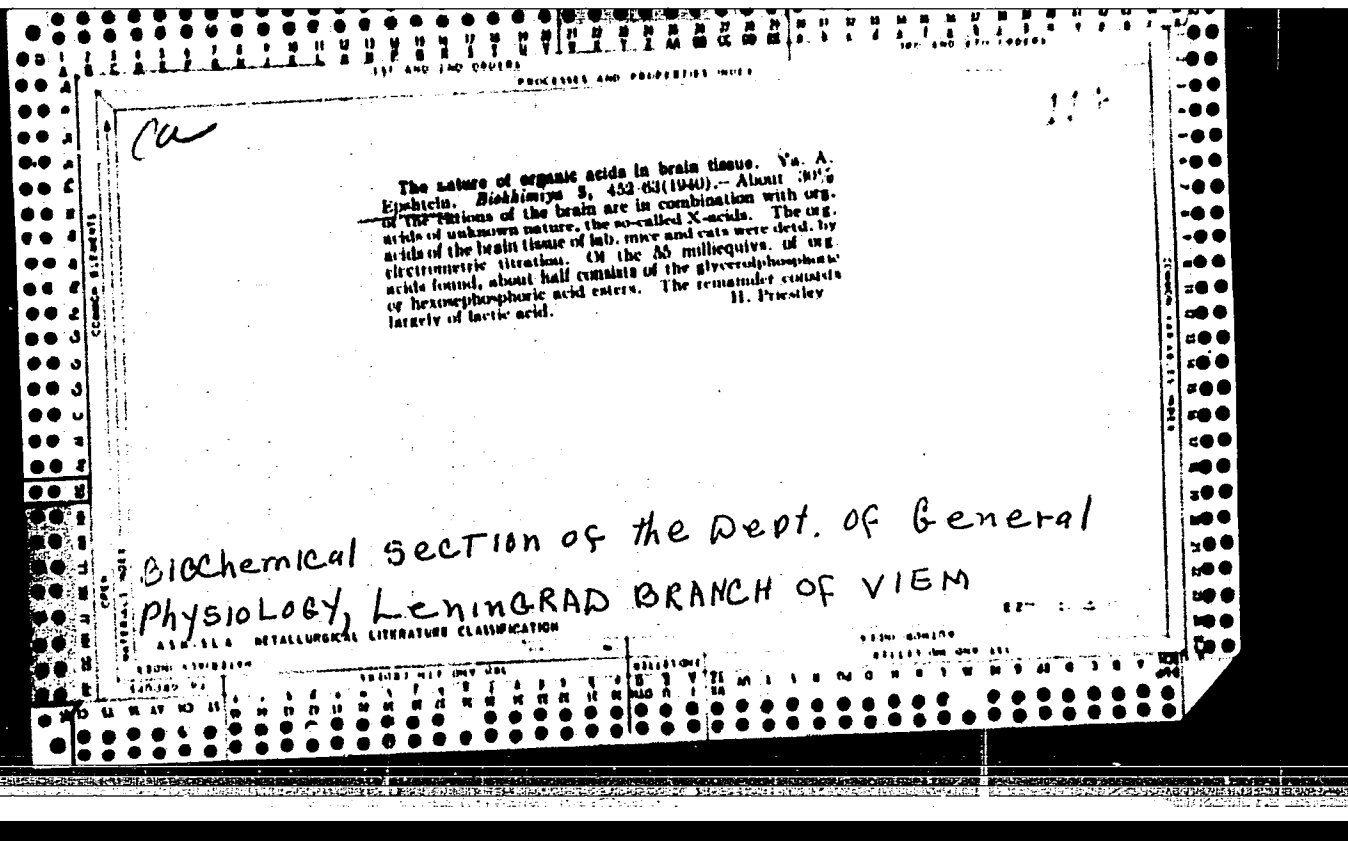
18

Organic acids in the blood and a method for their determination. G. E. Vladimirov and Ya. A. Epstein. *J. Physiol.* (U. S. S. R.) 26, 287-90 (in French, 200) (1959).  
The electrometric detn. of the org. acids in whole blood and plasma of dogs indicated the presence of 10.15-12.8 and 5.9-8.8 milliequiv., resp. Human plasma contained 8.0-14.6 milliequiv.  
S. A. Kariala

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON ELEMENTS		RARE ELEMENTS	
<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>PROCESS AND PROPERTIES</p> <p>The distribution of bromine in the organism after the administration of bromides. I. The distribution of bromine between the brain and blood in the quiescent organism and after excitation with camphor. <i>Yag. A. Bishulad. Arch. sci. biol. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 55, No. 2, 510 (in English, 56)(1959).—The ratio of blood Cl to brain Cl in white mice is 2.31. The injection of 130 mg. kg. body wt. of NaBr yielded a blood Br to brain Br ratio of 3.21 within 1.5 hrs. This remained almost const. for 10 days, during which 4 addnl. doses of NaBr were given. Brain excitation by the hypodermal injection of 0.2 cc. of 20% camphor/25 g. body wt. simultaneously with NaBr did not change this ratio. II. Changes in the chemical composition of the gastric juice caused by the administration of bromides. <i>Ibid.</i> 56, No. 1, 50-54 (in English, 54).—The administration of 5 g./day of NaBr to dogs for 8-9 days caused an increase in gastric juice secretion, and an increase in the free and total acidity, total halogen and liberated K. The concn. of liberated K was higher in the more acid juices. The results suggest that gastric juice secretion is a phenomenon of membrane equil., and that the increases observed are due to the lower hydration and greater mobility of Br<sup>-</sup> and K<sup>+</sup>. S. A. Kartala</p>		<p>112</p>	
<p>ADP-35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p>										<p>3</p>									
<p>Conduction method of determining fat acids. V.A. A. Firshfeld. <i>Biokhimiya</i> 5, 102-8(1910). The conductometric titration of fat acids is said to be more accurate than the acidimetric method, and simpler than the usual oxidation methods. The fat acid content, in mg. per l., is for cat blood serum 0.5-17.1, horse blood serum 11.0 and cat brain tissue 141.0-165.0. H. Priestley</p>																			
<p>Chair of Physical and Colloid Chemistry, 3rd Med. Inst. Leningrad</p>																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>FROM STATION</p>										<p>FROM SHEETS</p>									
<p>STATION #</p>										<p>SHEET #</p>									
<p>STATION #</p>										<p>SHEET #</p>									



COMMON ELEMENTS		COMMON VARIABLES	
<p><b>PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX</b></p> <p><b>SA</b></p> <p>The buffer alkali substances of the blood. Ya. A. Epstein (Acad. Med. Sci., Leningrad). <i>Russkii</i> 11, (191-192) (1944).--The org. acids of the blood, 95% of which are in the form of salts, are not accounted for by the usual buffer detns. The buffer alkali substances of the blood are detd. by a method based on the principle of Greenwald (C.A. 17, 571). The proteins are pptd. by picric acid. The excess of free picric acid plus the picrate are detd. by interferometry. The excess free picric acid with the org. acids of the blood are found conductometrically. The buffer alkali in a l. of whole blood is 62.1 milliequivs. for the cat, and 59.1 for the dog. The blood plasma of the cat contains 53.9 milliequivs. These values are about 10-15 milliequivs. higher than the figures obtained by others using different methods. H. Priestley</p>		<p><b>11A</b></p>	
<p>DEPT. OF GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY, INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, LENINGRAD</p>			
<p>A.S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>			
<p>10000 10100 10200 10300 10400 10500 10600 10700 10800 10900 11000 11100 11200 11300 11400 11500 11600 11700 11800 11900 12000 12100 12200 12300 12400 12500 12600 12700 12800 12900 13000 13100 13200 13300 13400 13500 13600 13700 13800 13900 14000 14100 14200 14300 14400 14500 14600 14700 14800 14900 15000 15100 15200 15300 15400 15500 15600 15700 15800 15900 16000 16100 16200 16300 16400 16500 16600 16700 16800 16900 17000 17100 17200 17300 17400 17500 17600 17700 17800 17900 18000 18100 18200 18300 18400 18500 18600 18700 18800 18900 19000 19100 19200 19300 19400 19500 19600 19700 19800 19900 20000 20100 20200 20300 20400 20500 20600 20700 20800 20900 21000 21100 21200 21300 21400 21500 21600 21700 21800 21900 22000 22100 22200 22300 22400 22500 22600 22700 22800 22900 23000 23100 23200 23300 23400 23500 23600 23700 23800 23900 24000 24100 24200 24300 24400 24500 24600 24700 24800 24900 25000 25100 25200 25300 25400 25500 25600 25700 25800 25900 26000 26100 26200 26300 26400 26500 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1ST AND 2ND PAGES  
PROCESSED AND PREPARED INDEX  
3RD AND 4TH PAGES

Acid-base relationship in brain tissues. Ya. A. Epsh-  
tein. *Biokhimiya* 13, 434-40 (1948). Fresh "TAT" tissues  
contain 203.9 milliequivalents of base per kg., which is in com-  
bination with the following (milliequivalents, kg.): chloride  
36.2, phosphate 16.1, bicarbonate 12.5, lipid 67.5, amino  
acids 19.2, lactic acid 7.0, and ascorbic,  $\alpha$ -hydroxybutyric,  
and acetoacetic acids 3.0. The remaining 12.1 milli-  
equivalents are apparently bound to proteins and to unknown  
acids. H. Priestley

Gen. Physiol. + Biochem. Div., Inst. Superim. Med., AMS USSR

ABO-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNDICATE

FROM BOWLING

SEARCHED BY

INDEXED BY

RECEIVED BY

FILED BY

DATE

TIME

LOCATION

STATUS

REMARKS

ca

11 F

Distribution of electrolytes between the cell and the surrounding media. Ya. A. Krasilin, *Uspekhi Sovremen. Biol.* (Advances in Modern Biol.) 27, 211-26 (1949).—Review with 47 references. G. M. K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM 170-001000

RESEARCH ONE ONLY 151

RESEARCH ONE ONLY 151

EPSTEIN, Ya. A.

Chemical Abstracts  
Vol. 48 No. 5  
Mar. 10, 1954  
General and Physical Chemistry

Streaming potentials in ion exchange and paper chromatography. Ya. A. Epstein. *Issledovaniya v Oblasti Khromatolog., Trudy Vsesoyuz. Soveshchaniya Khromatolog., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk* 1950, 211-25 (Pub. 1952).—The streaming potential (s.p.) was detd. on solns. of various electrolytes passed through a column filled with various ion-exchange resins (cationites and anionites), by direct detn. of potential between the effluent and the inflowing soln. The s.p. reaches min. value after satn. with K of the cationite resin (208 mv.), whereas satn. with Na ions gives a higher potential (about 40 mv.) and H ions give still higher value (130 mv.). Thus sulfate resins retain K most strongly, H ions the least. The results are comparable to those of Teunissen and de Jong (C.A. 33, 239) for biol. matter. Anionite resins (phenol resins with NH<sub>2</sub> groups) showed the s.p. about 9 mv. after satn. with chlorides, 27 with iodides, 50-57 with sulfates. Similar studies with paper chromatographic technique showed that in aq. solns. with frontal analysis of the potential the s.ps. are pos. and the paper acquires a neg. charge. The

(over)

p.d. is greatest with KI soln. (+183 mv.), whereas with chlorides it is but 10-60 mv.; with sulfates it is 40-61 mv. Examin. of sections of the paper after the extn. showed that I ion is adsorbed by paper more effectively than is the Cl ion and thus the former lags behind the motion of H<sub>2</sub>O; the latter moves with it. Paper treated with methylene blue acquires a pos. charge, and the s.p. is neg. and depends on the nature of the anion, the adsorption being apparently of ion-exchange type; when a chloride soln. was passed through such a prepd. paper, the concn. of Cl was uniform through the strip. The paper alone in pure H<sub>2</sub>O shows a neg. s.p. owing possibly to adsorption of atm. CO<sub>2</sub> on the HO groups of the cellulose. Addn. of Na picrate or eosinate alters the s.p. in paper chromatography; the effect is greatest with solns. of KCl and is almost absent with iodides and sulfates. Addn. of EtOH to the aq. medium increases the s.p. of chlorides, decreases that of iodides; the effect is probably caused by changes in soly. Na thymonucleate alters its viscosity after addn. of various inorg. salts (Greenstein, C.A. 39, 1179) as readily shown by frontal potential detn. in paper chromatography of such solns. Mg salts are most effective in reducing the viscosity of such solns. and accelerating their progress through the paper; particularly great is the effect after enzymic depolymerization of the thymonucleate. In plain H<sub>2</sub>O or in aq. NaCl the thymonucleate front moves along with the H<sub>2</sub>O front on paper; after depolymerization and in presence of Mg salts a short strip of H<sub>2</sub>O front can be detected. Various salts have the same effect on viscosity of hyaluronate and even Mg salts show no effect on its s.p. G. M. K.

*reject*

CA

11F

Acid-base relation of the frog working stomach lining.  
Ya. A. Epshtein and B. G. Gordon (Inst. Exptl. Med.,  
Leningrad). *Sobremennye* 15, 216-21(1950); cf. C.A. 43,  
7107d. — The stomach lining of the frog at rest and at work  
(induced by injection of 1 ml. 0.01% histamine) contains  
the following mEq./g.: total base, 171.7 and 205.6,  
resp.; buffer acids, 84.5 and 83.4; titrating groups of  
weak acids and weak bases (org. acids, some phosphates,  
amino groups, etc.) 102.3 and 149.2; chlorides, 38.3  
and 42.5. The increase in total base in the secreting  
frog stomach lining is the direct result of the accumulation  
of strong org. acids, products of intermediate tissue metab-  
olism.  
H. Priestley

THE DEPT. OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL PHYSIOLOGY OF THE INST.  
OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE, ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, USSR, Leningrad

C.A.

AB

Quantitative separation of creatinine, creatine, and creatine phosphate on filter paper. Ya. A. Epshtein and M. P. Pomina (Biochem. Inst. Rptl. Med., Acad. Med. Sci., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 15, 321-4(1930); cf. *Maw, C.I.* 43, 230g. --Creatinine, creatine, and creatine phosphate can be sep'd. on filter paper with  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  or  $\text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  as the mobile solvent. The reaction between creatinine and  $\text{Na}$  2,4-dinitrobenzoate (Langley and Evans, *C. I.* 30, 767<sup>2</sup>) is used as the basis for the quant. detn. H. Priestley

11A

Mechanism of ion distribution in live tissue. Ya. A. ~~Rehman~~. *Uspehi Sovremennoi Biol.* 20, No. 2, 273-81 (1980).—Review with many references. G. M. K.

2A

11B

Direct method for the determination of the acid-base relationship in blood serum. Ya. A. Epstein (Inst. Exptl. Med., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 16:—572-8(1951); cf. C.A. 44, 10103b.—The blood serum is passed through an acid-treated exchange resin which retains the cations and allows the free acids to pass through. The eluted serum is titrated for total acids with phenol red, bromophenol blue, or less accurately, with phenolphthalein as indicator. The

amt. of weak and strong acids can be detd. by a conductometric titration.  
H. Priestley



DUBININ, M.M., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor; GAPON, Ye.N.; GAPON, T.B.;  
ZHYPAKHINA, Ye.S.; RACHINSKIY, V.V.; BELEN'KAYA, I.M.; SHUYAEVA, G.M.;  
ROGINSKIY, S.Z.; YANOVSKIY, N.I.; FUKS, N.A.; KISELEV, A.V.; NEYMARK, I.Ye.;  
SLINYAKOVA, I.B.; KHATSET, F.I.; LOSEV, I.P.; TROSTYANSKAYA, Ye.B.;  
TEVLINA, A.S.; DAVANKOV, A.B.; SALDADZE, K.M.; BRUMBERG, Ye.M.; ZHIDKOVA,  
Z.V.; VEDENEVA, N.Ye.; NAPOL'SKIY, S.A.; MIKHAYLOVA, Ye.A.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.;  
RYABCHIKOV, D.I.; SHEMYAKIN, F.M.; KRETOVICH, V.L.; BUNDEL', A.A.; SAVINOV,  
B.G.; VENDT, V.P.; EPSHTEYN, Ye.A.

[Research in the field of chromatography transactions of the All-Union  
Conference on Chromatography, November 21-24, 1950] Issledovaniia v oblasti  
khromatografii; trudy Vsesoiuznogo soveshchaniia po khromatografii, 21-24  
noiabria 1950 g. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1952. 225 p.

(MLRA 6:5)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdelenie khimicheskikh nauk.

(Chromatographic analysis)

EPSHTEIN, Ya. A.

Chemical Abst.  
Vol. 48 No. 9  
May 10, 1954  
General and Physical Chemistry

Mutual influence of diffusing ions. Ya. A. Epshtein.  
Colloid J. (U.S.S.R.) 14, 415-20 (1952) (Engl. transl. transl.).  
—See C.A. 47, 1487g.

H. L. H.

11-9-54  
mdg

EPSTEIN, YA. A.

USSR/Medicine - Digestive Processes, Jul/Aug 52  
Toxicology

"Phosphorus Metabolism in the Gastric-Mucous Membrane That Produces Hydrochloric Acid," Ya. A. Epstein, G. V. Mukha, Div of Biochem, Inst of Exptl Med, Acad Med Sci USSR, Leningrad

"Biokhimiya" Vol 17, No 4, pp 392-402

1. the active mucous membrane of the stomach the content of ATP (adenosine triphosphoric acid) is higher than in the inactive or atropinized membrane. KCN stops the secretion of HCl and cuts in half the

23679

ATP content. Dinitrophenol in doses which do not affect respiration stops secretion of HCl by the mucous membrane of a frog stomach and lowers the ATP content of the membrane. NaF in doses which do not affect consumption of oxygen inhibits secretion of HCl and leaves ATP content unchanged. Cutting of both vagus branches in the neck inhibits HCl secretion by the rat stomach and lowers ATP content. Secretion of HCl is connected with oxygen consumption and presence of ATP.

PA 23679

23679

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A.; ALEKSANDROVA, L.A.

Mechanism of basic pigment secretion in the gastric mucous membrane. Bio-  
khimiia 18 no.6:701-705 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Kafeura biokhimiia Stalinabadskogo medinstituta.  
(Pigments) (Mucous membrane)

EPSTEIN, Ya. A.

"Changes in Serum Albumin on Gamma Irradiation," a report presented at the First Conference of Pathologists of Central Asia and Kazakhstan held in Stalingrad, 12-15 Feb 1955, Ark. Patiol., 17, No 3, pp 83-87, 1955

Abstract Sum. 1003, 20 Jul 56

6049. Pepsin digestion of serum albumin irradiated with  $\gamma$ -rays.  
Y. A. Epstein and E. A. Zaborlaeva *Biokhimiya*, 1955, 20, 701—  
704 (Dept. Biochem., Abnali-ibu-Sin Stalinabad State Med. Inst.,  
U.S.S.R.) —Solutions of purified human serum albumin were sub-  
jected to varying intensities of  $\gamma$ -radiation (from  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ) for different  
times prior to digestion with acid soln. of pepsin or gastric juice.  
The rate of hydrolysis with pepsin and its extent were considerably  
increased in proportion to the amount of  $\gamma$ -radiation received. The  
increase is ascribed to the denaturation of the protein, (a) by free  
radicals formed in water by the  $\gamma$ -rays, and (b) direct decomposition  
of peptide bonds by  $\gamma$ -rays of high intensities. The increase resulted

in the formation of fragments adsorbed by an anion exchange column  
(alkaline phase) the amount of peptide and amino acid material in  
the eluate remaining roughly constant. The extent of hydrolysis  
was followed by conductimetric titration. (Russian)

A. K. GRZYBOWSKI

EXPERIMENTA MEDICA Sec 14 Vol 12/11 Radiology Nov 58

1824. PEPSIN DIGESTION OF SERUM ALBUMIN IRRADIATED WITH GAMMA-RAYS IN VITRO AND IN VIVO (Russian text) - Epshtein Ya. A. and Zaboziava E. A. - MED. RADIOL. 1956, 1/6 (65-69)

Experiments were performed in vitro and in vivo on dogs who received with their food 250-350 mg. radioactive iron ( $Fe^{59}$ ) daily. The degree of peptolysis of serum albumin was determined by the free tyrosine which had been split off. Parallel electrophoretic examination of the dogs' blood was performed prior to and following prolonged administration of  $Fe^{59}$ . It was found that the rate of peptolysis increased noticeably after 5 days and particularly after 2-3 weeks following internal irradiation. Much the same changes were found with direct irradiation in vitro. The authors suppose that the reduced stability of the serum albumin molecule is associated with weakening or even destruction of a number of bonds in the protein molecule. (S)

LORENTS, O.G.; KPSHTEYN, Ya.A.; MEDNIK, G.L.

Notes on the Eighth All-Union Congress of Physiologists, Biochemists,  
and Pharmacologists. Izv.Otd.est.nauk AN Tadsh.SSR no.13:171-182 '56.  
(MLRA 9:10)

1.Stalinabadskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni Abuali-Ibn-Sino.  
(Biochemistry--Congresses) (Physiology--Congresses)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, July 27, 2000

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CIA-RDP86-00513R00041213(

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A.; MANSUROVA, I.D.

Acid-base ratio in human blood plasma in some liver diseases. Trudy  
AN Tadzh.SSR 32:25-31 '56. (MIRA 9:8)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii (zav. prof. Ya.A. Epshteyn) i kafedry  
gospital'noy terapii (zav.dots. Kh.Kh.Mansurov) Stalinabadskogo  
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abuali ibn Siny.  
(BLOOD PLASMA) (LIVER--DISEASES)  
(ACID-BASE EQUILIBRIUM)

EPSHTEYN, Ya. A.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Digestion. The Stomach.

T-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 46147

Author : Epsteyn, Ya. A.

Inst : -

Title : The Inhibition of Hydrochloric Acid Secretion of Surviving Mucosa in the Stomach of Frogs Produced by Ribonuclease.

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, No 1, prilozheniye, 86-88.

Abstract : As effects of ribonuclease (I) upon the HCl secretion of surviving mucosa in the stomach of frogs was investigated, the amount of secreted HCl was measured for the length of 4 hours with the method of conductometric titration. The viability of the surviving tissue was tested by adding 1 ml of a 0.05 percent solution of toluidine blue to a nutrient solution, or else by dyeing the mucosa with this solution following the completion of the test

Card 1/2

T

Country : USSR  
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Metabolism.  
Watersalt Metabolism.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88517.

Author : Epshteyn, Ya. A.  
Inst : ~~Stalinabad~~ Medical Institute  
Title : Distribution of Electrolytes in the Living Organism.  
Orig Pub: Tr. Stalinabadsk med. in-ta, 1957, 22, 147 pages,  
illust.

Abstract: The significance of proteins, nucleinic acids  
and phosphatides as electrolytes, electrolytic  
composition of the blood and tissues, and prob-  
lems of acid-alkali balance in the blood and  
tissues were considered, as well as the corre-

Card : 1/2

**EPSHTEYN, Ya.A., prof.**

Relation of the electrolyte distribution of blood and tissues to  
metabolism. Trudy Stal.med.inst. 27:7-16 '57 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy biokhimii Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. Abuali Ibn-Sino (Avitsenny).  
(ELECTROLYTES)  
(METABOLISM)

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A., prof., SERGHEVA, M.I.

Kinetics of peptolysis in gamma-irradiated serum albumin. Trudy  
Stal.med.inst. 27:51-53 '57 (MIRA 11:9)  
(BLOOD PROTEINS)  
(GAMMA RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A., prof.

Changes produced in serum albumin by heating it at a temperature  
of 60°. Trudy Stal.med.inst. 27:73-79 '57 (MIRA 11:9)  
(HYDROCHLORIC ACID)  
(STOMACH--SECRECTIONS)



EPSHTEYN, Ya.A., prof.

Principal biochemical mechanisms of the secretion of hydrochloric acid  
by the gastric mucosa. Trudy Stal.med.inst. 27:81-87 '57 (MIRA 11:9)  
(HYDROCHLORIC ACID)  
(STOMACH--SECRETIONS)

EPSTEYN, Ya. A., prof.

Direct decomposition of glucose. Trudy Stal.med.inst. 27:117-123'57  
(MIRA 11:9)

(GLUCOSE)

KPSHTEYN, Ya.A. (Stalinabad)

Metabolic processes in the gastric mucosa during the secretion of  
hydrochloric acid. Usp. sovr. biol. 43 no.1:29-45 Ja-F '57  
(MIRA 10:5)

(HYDROCHLORIC ACID) (STOMACH--SECRECTIONS)  
(MUCOUS MEMBRANE)

~~TOP SECRET~~ Ya A

Ribonuclease inhibition of hydrochloric acid secretion by living gastric mucosa of a frog. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 43 no.1 supplement: 86-88 '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz kafedry biokhimii Stalinabadskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Abu ali ibn Siny. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSER V.A. Engel'sardtom.

(GASTRIC JUICE

acidity, inhib. by ribonuclease in secretion by living gastric mucosa in vitro)

(RIBONUCLEASE, eff.

inhib. of HCl secretion by living frog gastric mucosa in vitro)

MORDOVTSSEV, A.I., prof.; RASULOV, M.Ya., dotsent; EPSHTEYN, Ya.A., prof.;  
MEDNIK, G.L., dotsent

Ninth All-Union Congress of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists. Zdrav.Tadsh. 6 no.5:39-43 '59. (MIRA 13:3)  
(PHYSIOLOGY--CONGRESSES)

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A.; LAVROVSKAYA, N.F.

Effect of ionizing radiation on protein metabolism in fish.  
Biokhimiia 24 no.4:592-599 J1-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Radiobiologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta ozerogo i rechnogo rybnogo  
khozyaystva, Leningrad.

(COBALT radioactive)

(BLOOD PROTEINS radiation eff.)

(FISH radiation eff.)

KPSHTEYN, Ya.A. (Leningrad)

Relationship of the electrolytic composition of blood and  
tissues to metabolism. Usp.sovr.biol. 47 no.3:297-310  
My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(ELECTROLYTES

in blood & tissue, relation to metab., of  
other substances, review (Rus))

(METABOLISM

relation to electrolyte composition of blood &  
tissues to metab., of other substances, review  
(Rus))

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A.; AVETIKYAN, B.G.; LAVROVSKAYA, N.F.; ROGOZHNKOVA, V.M.;  
ARTEMOVA, A.G.

Biochemical changes in the organism of the carp produced by the  
administration of antigens. Biokhimiia 25 no. 3:427-435 My-Je  
'60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Research Institute of Lake and River Fisheries and Institute of  
Experimental Medicine, Leningrad.  
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (FISHES—PHYSIOLOGY)



MOROCHNIK, S.B., dotsent; EPSHTEYN, Ya.A., prof.; KALINICHEVA, I.G., prof.

Scientific conferences in honor of the 90th anniversary of the birth  
of V.I. Lenin. Zdrav. Tadzh, 7 no. 3:59-61 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(LENIN, VLADIMIR ILL'ICH, 1870-1924)

(MEDICINE)

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A., prof.

First conference of biochemists. Zdrav.Tadzh. 9 no.3:66 My-Je '62.  
(MIRA 15:8)

(BIOCHEMISTRY--CONGRESSES)

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A (Dushanbe)

Cellular polyelectrolytes and selective potassium accumulation.  
Usp. sov. biol. 56 no.3:323-340 '69. (MIRA 17:5)

EPSHTEYN, Ya.A.

Acid-alkali function of ribonucleic acid and the determination of  
ribonuclease activity by conductometric titration. Biokhimiia 30  
no.5:964-969 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Tadzhikskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo  
instituta imeni Abuali Ibn-Sino, Dushanbe.

EPSHTEYN, YA.G.

EPSHTEYN, Ya.G., dotsent

Carcinosarcoma of the liver. Khirurgia 33 no.4:141-144 Ap '57.  
(MIRA 10:7)

1. Iz kliniki obshchey khirurgii (sav. - prof. V.P.Bodulin)  
Stavropol'skogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(CARCINOSARCOMA, case reports  
liver)

(LIVER, neoplasms  
carcinosarcoma)

EPSHTEYN, Ya.G., dotsent

Some problems in surgery on the spleen. Uch. zap. Stavr.  
gos. med. inst. 12:260-261 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav. prof. Yu.S. Gilevich).  
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<p>100000 1ST ORD. 1ST</p>										<p>100000 1ST ORD. 1ST</p>									
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**AUTHORS:**

Epahtova, Ya. V., Golova, O. P., Duryina, L. I. SOV/62-59-6-28/36

**TITLE:**

On the Production of 3-1,6-anhydro-1,5-glucopyranose of Levoglucosane by Thermal Decomposition of Cellulose in Superheated Vapor Current and at Low Pressure in the System (O polucheni 3-1,6-angidro-1,5-glyukopiranozy-levoglykozana pri termoraspadе tsellyulozy v toke peregrëtogo para pri ponizhenom davlenii v sisteme)

**PERIODICAL:**

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 6, pp 1126 - 1127 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:**

The thermal decomposition was mostly carried out in a high vacuum, which made an additional cooling of the apparatus down to -100° necessary for the condensation of high-volatile products. The present paper gives some experimental results concerning a possible carrying out of the thermal decomposition at low pressure and by the use of heat carriers (superheated vapor or inert gases) which are directly introduced into the reactor. The method developed has several advantages. It makes it possible to remove the air oxygen from the reactor without a change in the remaining pressure, the heat carrier steadily penetrates the cellulose and further serves as a means of accelerated removal of the

Card 1/3

On the Production of 3-1,6-anhydro-1,5-glucopyranose of SOV/62-59-6-28/36  
 Levoglucosane by Thermal Decomposition of Cellulose in Superheated Vapor Current  
 and at Low Pressure in the System

decomposition products from the range of high temperatures. Furthermore, by the presence of the heating gas in the reactor the partial pressures of the high volatile substances which secondarily are formed, and thus the formation intensity of these substances, may be decreased. The vapor was introduced into the reactor with a pressure of 24-30 HG. The levoglucosane forming was extracted in the vapor current and condensed outside the reactor. In the distillate the levoglucosane and free chemical acids were identified. For the purpose of checking this, the evaporation residues of the distillates were according to the method of Schottern and Baumann in Venn's modification transformed into benzole derivatives (Ref 3), after which the melting points of the products thus obtained were determined. (Table 1). In table 2 data concerning the yield in levoglucosane obtained by other scientists who heated the retort from outside are compiled (Refs 1-4). Table two shows the advantages of the method described here. There are still investigations as to the optimum conditions of this method being carried out. There are 2 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

On the Production of  $\beta$ -1,6-anhydro-1,5-glucopyranose of SOV/62-59-6-28/36  
Levoglucoane by Thermal Decomposition of Cellulose in Superheated Vapor Current  
and at Low Pressure in the System

ASSOCIATION: Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR (Forestry Institute of the  
Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 18, 1958

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uchastiye: MERLIS, N.M.; DURININA, L.I.; BISENIYETSE, S.K. [Biseniece, S.];  
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REEL # 121

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